# United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



**APPENDIX** 

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## 75-1291

### United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Docket No. 75-1291

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

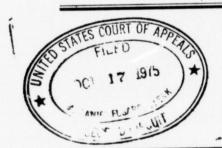
-against-

VIRGIL P. RIVERS, Jr., and EDWARD T. COPELAND,

Appellants.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

#### **GOVERNMENT'S APPENDIX**



David G. Trager, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York. PAGINATION AS IN ORIGINAL COPY

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#### INTERROGATION; ADVICE OF RIGHTS

# COVERHMENT CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

#### YOUR RIGHTS

Place New York New York

Date 7/21/74

Time 8 5000

Before we ask you any questions, you must understand your rights.

You have the right to remain silent.

Anything you say can be used against you in court.

You have the right to talk to a lawyer for advice before we ask you any questions and to have him with you during questioning.

If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed for you before any questioning if you wish.

If you decide to answer questions now without a lawyer present, you will still have the right to stop answering at any time. You also have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to a lawyer.

#### WAIVER OF RIGHTS

I have read this statement of my rights and I understand what my rights are. I am willing to make a statement and answer questions. I do not want a lawyer at this time. I understand and know what I am doing. No promises or threats have been made to me and no pressure or coercion of any kind has been used against me.

Witness: William Augustitis, SA, FBI, NY, NY 7/27/74
Witness: 1+ Military, SA, FBI NY, NY 7/27/74
Time: 853



brest and Interview log of Virgil P. Rivers, Jr. on July 27, 1974, at Now York, New York 8'5 Rivers advised of official identities of Special agents William J. Augustitis and Phillips mitchell at the 112 Pd. Queens, New York, and that he was under arrest for bank polley. 8 P Rivers advised of his rights as stated on the "Interrogation; Odvice of Rights" form orally by Special agent langualities. 8th Rivers transported by Bureau automobile to FBI Office 201 East 69 thist, how York, now York. 87 Rivers stated he was hungry so lamburger, french fries and milk shake purchased for him at me Donalds, 70 d Street and Seema Cheme, Now York, New- York 840 Unival at FBI Office and Rivers taken to 7th floor for internew and processing. 850 Rivers advised of his rights as stated on the "Diterrogaling advice of Rights" form by SA Augustitis and is given form to read. 815 p Rivers reads rights form, states he understands his rights, and is willing to answer questions 8% tives allowed to eat his kambunger and fries 9 & Datumen begins with Rivers admitting participation in robbing of Frist National City Dand 8115 Ftatlands Whene, Brooks pr, new York, on July 15, 1974. 97 Rivers agreed to furnish signed statement and signed statement a prepared.

10° P Rivers furnished with "Interrogation; advise of Pight"
form on which aigned platement is started to read.
10° P Rivers finishes reading signed statement and
signs "Rights" form and statement.
10° P Rivers is fingerprinted
10° P Rivers is transported to Federal House of Detention,
went only New York in Bureau automobile
11° P Rivers given to custody of Federal House of Detention
Tew York, New York.
11° P Rivers given to custody of Federal House of Detention
Tew York, New York.
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The York, No. 127/14
11° P Rivers given to Custody of Federal House of Detention
The York, No. 127/14
11° P Rivers given to Custody of Federal House of Detention
The York York, NY, NY, NY 7/27/14

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3 THE COURT: Everybody ready? MS. MOSKOWITZ: Ready. MR. CORBETT: Ready. MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Ready. THE COURT: Do you wish a hearing at this time? MR. CORBETT: We do. MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I have discussed with defense counsel, with regard to their respective clients, motions they wish made and motions they would like to have a hearing on. The Government is ready to call as its first witness, with reference to certain statements that the 13 defendants made, Special Agent Augustitis. 1.4 WILLIAM AUGUSTITIS , 15 called as a witness herein, having been first duly 16 sworn by the Clerk of the Court, was examined and 17 testified as follows: 18 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: MS. MOSKOWITZ: If there are any other witnesses 21 in the courtroom, I ask that they be excluded. 22

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I see no other government witnesses, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

	A S
1	Augustitis - direct 4
2	Q Would you state your full name for the record.
3	A William J. Augustitis.
4	Q Are you employed?
5	A Yes.
6	Q What is your occupation?
7	A Special Agent with the FBI.
8	Q How long have you been so employed?
9	A Six years.
10	Q Could you tell us what your current assignment
11	with the FBI is?
12	A Bank Robbery Squad, New York Office.
13	Q How long have you been so assigned?
14	A Approximately two years.
15	Q Directing your attention to July of 1974, were
16	you assigned to the Bank Robbery Squad at that time?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Specifically directing your attention to July
19	15 of 1974, did there come a time on that date when you
20	participated or initiated in the investigation of a particula
21	bank robbery?
22	A Yes.
23	Q What bank was that:
24	A First National City Bank, 8115 Flatlands Avenue
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- Q As a result of that investigation did there come a time when you personally made any arrests?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Tell us whom you arrested.
- A I arrested Virgil P. Rivers, Jr. and Edward T. Copeland.
  - Q Do you see them in the courtroom today?
  - A Yes.
    - Q Would you point them out, please --MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: May the record indicate
      that the witness pointed out the two defendants sitting
  - at counsel table.
    - Q Drawing your attention --
    - THE COURT: Are you pointing cut the two defendants?
      - THE WITNESS: Yes.
      - MR. CORBETT: Identifications conceded.
      - MR. LEVIN -EPSTEIN: May I proceed?
      - THE COURT: Yes.

#### BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:

- Q Directing your attention specifically to July 27th, 1974, were you working on that day?
  - A Yes.

1	6 Augustitis - direct
2	Q Did there come a time on that day when you met
3	with the defendant Rivers?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Approximately what time was that, sir?
6	A It would be around 8:00 p.m.
7	Q Did you prepare withdrawn.
8	MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: May this document be marked
9	for identification, your Honor.
10	THE CLERK: Document marked for identification
11	as Government's Exhibit 1.
12	(So marked.)
13	MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: For purposes of the suppres
14	sion hearing.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:
17	Q Did you prepare a report or note- of any kind
18	when you met with the defendant Rivers at that time?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Are you familiar with the phrase "Arrest and
21	Interview Log"?
22	A Yes.
23	Q I show you Government's Exhibit 1 for identi-
24	fication and ask you if you can identify that document?
25	A Yes.

#### Augustitis - direct

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A I read the rights from the prepared "Advice of of Rights Form."

> MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: May I have this document marked for identification.

THE CLERK: Document marked for identification as Government's Exhibit 2.

(So marked.)

#### BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:

Q Agent Augustitis, I show you Government's Exhibit 2 for identification and direct your attention solely to the printed portion of the document, not anything that is written in hand or pen.

Do you understand?

Yes.

I ask you: Do you recognize the from?

That's the form, yes.

Would you be more specific and tell us exactly what you mean?

A The interrogation Advice of Rights Form that we use to advise people of their constitutional rights.

Q Did you read fromthat form to Mr. Rivers?

Yes.

Please read to us what it is you read to Mr. Rivers at that time.

#### Augustitis - direct

A "Before we ask you any questions, you must understand your rights.

"You have the right to remain silent.

"Anything you say can be used against you in court.

"You have the right to talk to a lawyer for advice before we ask you any questions and to have him with you during questioning.

"If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed for you before any questioning, if you wish.

"If you decide to answer questions now without a lawyer present, you will still have the right to stop answering at any time.

"You also have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to a lawyer."

Q An approximately what time was it that you read that form?

A Approximately 8:19.

Q You are being very exact when I ask you a time. For example, you give me 8:19. Is that an independent recollection or are you referring to something?

A I am referring to the Arrest and Interview Log.

Q Was that prepared shortly after this interview?

#### Augustitis - direct

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A Yes.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I offer this exhibit into evidence for purposes of suppression.

MS. MOSKOWITZ: May I see it.

(Document exhibited to defense counsel.)

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I offer it in evidence,

your Honor.

THE COURT: Mark 1t.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 1 previously marked for identification, now marked in evidence.

(So marked.)

#### BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:

Q I now hand back what now has been marked Government's Exhibit 1 in evidence, Agent Augustitis.

Now, when you finished reading this form to Mr. Rivers, what, if anything, did he say to you?

A He stated he understood his rights.

Q DId he sign anything at that time?

A No, Jir.

Q What happened after you advised Mr. RIvers of his rights and he stated he understood them, orally?

A We transported him to the FBI Office in Manhattan.

Q You transported him?

### Augustitis - direct A 12 11

- 11		
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	Were you accompanied by another agent?
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	Who was the other agent?
6	A	Special Agent Mitchell.
7	Q	What time was that when you began the trans-
8	portation of	the subject?
9	A	Approximatley 8:20.
10	Q	During the trip between the location where
11	you first met	with Mr. Rivers and the FBI Headquarters
12	where is the	Headquarters located?
13	A	201 East 69th Street.
14	Q	Did you travel in a motor vehicle?
15	A	Yes, a Bureau automobile.
16	Q	During the trip did Mr. Rivers say anything
17	to you?	
18	A	He stated that he knew why he had been arrested
19	and then we	said that we would talk about it later.
20		Did you have occasion to say anything to him a
21	that point?	
22	Λ	I told him we would talk about it when we got
23	hack to the	office.
24	2	Did you have occasion to say anything else
25	to him, spec	ifically I am directing your attention to a

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THe fact that he was hungry and we were hungry and we asked him if he wanted something to eat.

What did he say?

He said yes.

matter not related in the case.

What -- as a result of him saying he was hungry, did you do?

A We stopped at McDonalds' at 70th Street and Second Avenue in Manhattan.

Is that a restaurant?

Yes, it is, fast-food.

When you arrived at McDonalds' did you and Special Agent Philips Mitchell purchase some food?

Yes, I purchased it.

What did you buy? Q

Hamburger, french fries and a milk shake for Mr. Rivers and then hamburger and cokes and french fries for ourselves.

Q After purchasing this food, did you return to the automobile?

Yes.

Was Mr. Rivers still in the car? Q

Yes.

With Agent Mitchell? Q

A Yes.

Q What time was that, approximately?

A I'd say it was around 8:45, because McDonalds is right around the corner from our office.

Q After buying the food for yourselves and Mr. Rivers, and returning to the car, where did you go then, if anywhere?

A Proceeded to our office.

Q When you arrived at the FBI Headquarters on 69th Street, where did you go with Mr. Rivers?

A We took him to the seventh floor of our office.

Q What occurred there?

A That's where we go through the processing of prisoners.

Q Just briefly, for the record, please explain what is involved in the processing as you describe it?

A Advice of Rights, interview, fingerprinting, photographing.

Q Taking of a pedigree?

Λ Yes.

Approximately, what time was that, sir?

A Our arrival was at 8:47.

Q Now, I direct your attention to the period --

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withdrawn.

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, Following his processing, did there come a time when you spoke with Mr. Rivers again?

A Yes.

Q What did you tell him then?

A Well, upon arrival on the seventh floor, I again advised him of his rights from the Interrogation Advice of Rights Form.

Q Was that the same form that you pointed out as being the printed matter contained in Government's Exhibit 2 for identification?

A Yes, it is this whole thing.

Q You read this to him again?

A Yes.

Q Did you show him the form at that time?

A Yes.

Q Did there come a time when something was written on the form?

A Yes.

Q In your presence?

A Yes.

Q I direct your attention to a specific spot on this form which is marked Government's Exhibit 2 for identification, and I ask you if you see a signature there?

1		Augustitis - direct A 16 15
2	A	Yes, I do.
3	Q	Whose signature is that?
4	A	Virgil P. Rivers, Jr
5	Q	Was that signed in your presence?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Is there a notation beneath that and to the
8	left where th	ere are other signatures that appear?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Do you recognize this signature that I am
11	pointing to?	
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Whose is that?
14	Α	William J. Augustitis.
15	Q	Is there a name beneath yours?
16	Α	Yes; P. F. Mitchell, Jr
17	Q	Do you know Mr. Mit nell?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	And he was present and executed this in your
20	presence?	
21	Λ	Yes.
22	· Q	Is there a time notation there?
23	Λ	Yes, 8:55 p.m.
24	Q	Was that entered on this form in your presence
25	as well?	

#### Augustitis - direct

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A Yes.

Q Next to your signature and next to Mitchell's signature, there appears certain writing, does there not?

A Yes.

Q What is that writing?

A That's the name that appears, S.A. FBI, NY, NY, 7/27/74.

Q What is the significance of what you have read?

A The SA stands for Special Agent; FBI stands for Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the NY, NY would stand for New York, New York.

Q And 7/27/74?

A That's the date this was furnished to him and we signed it.

Q Now, the reference I am pointing to here appears in a particular coloring.

Do you recognize who wrote that?

A Yes.

Q Who did?

A I did.

Q Directly beneath where you have written,
SA, FBI, 7/27/74, etc., there is another notation that
appears to be the same thing in a different coloring; is that
right?

#### Augustitis - direct A 18 17 1 Yes. A 2 Who wrote that, do you know? 3 Mr. Mitchell. 4 Was that done in your presence? 5 Yes. 6 Q In the upper right-hand corner there appears 7 certain other handwritten notations. 8 Would you please read the title and answer to 9 each of these portions for us? 10 A Place: New York, New York; Date: 7/27/74; 11 Time: 8:50 p.m. 12 Q Now, the time in the upper right-hand corner 13 is 8:50. The time as you have indicated in the lower left-14 hand corner is 8:55. 15 Would you tell us why there is the five-minute 16 difference between those two times? 17 A 8:50 p.m. is the time I advised him of his 18 rights. I read the form to him. 19 8:55 is the time that he signed the form. 20 MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Very well, offered in 21 evidence, your Honor. 22 MS. MOSKOWITZ: No objection. 23 MR. CORBETT: No objection. 24

THE COURT: Mark it.

#### Augustitis - direct A 19 18 1 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 2, previously 2 marked for identification, now marked in evidence. 3 (So marked.) 4 After Mr. Rivers signed the form, did you 5 orally ask him whether he understood his rights as well? 6 Yes. A 7 . What did he say? 8 He said he understood his rights. 9 Now, there is a portion on Government's 10 Exhibit -- I believe it is 2, now in evidence, that is printed 11 which precedes Mr. Rivers' signature. 12 Do you see where I am pointing? 13 Yes. 14 Please read for us the title of that small 15 section of the form and what it says. 16 It is a "laiver of Rights." 17 "I have read this statement of my right's and 18 I understand what my rights are. 19 "I am willing to make a statement and answer 20 questions. 21 "I don' want a lawyer at this time. I under-22 stand and know what I am doing. 23 "No promises or threats have been made to me

and no pressure or coercion of any kind has been used

24

robbery.

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1	Augustitis - direct A 21 20
2	MS. MOSKOWITZ: I object.
3	THE COURT: Sustained.
4	What did he say to you in response to that?
5	MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I will withdraw the question
6	Q Did there come a time when you completed this
7	initial interview with Mr. Rivers?
8	A Yes.
9	Q What time was that, sir?
10	A Approximately 9:30 p.m.
11	Q What happened after you completed the oral
12	interview with Mr. Rivers?
13	A Mr. Rivers agreed to furnish a signed state-
14	ment.
15	Q Did there come a time when with his assistance
16	you prepared such a statement?
17	A Yes.
18	MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: May this document be
19	marked for identification, your Honor.
20	THE CLERK: Document marked for identification
21	as Government's Exhibit 3.
22	(So marked.)
23	BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:
24	Q Agent Augustitis, I show you Government's
25	Exhibit 3 for identification and ask you if you can identify

1	Augustitis - direct A 22 21
2	it for the Court and the record?
3	A Yes, I can.
4	Q Would you please do so?
5	A This is the signed statement.
6	Q That MR. Rivers prepared or you prepared?
7	A I prepared it.
8	Q How do you recognize it as being that state-
9	ment?
10	A It is my handwriting and my signature.
11	MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Offered in evidence,
12	your Honor.
13	MS. MOSKOWITZ: No objection, your Honor.
14	THE CLERK: Covernment's Exhibit 3, previously
15	marked for identification, marked in evidence.
16	(So marked.)
17	BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:
18	Q Directing your attention to now what has been
19	marked as Government's Exhibit 3 in evidence, I ask you to
20	describe what the printed form of the front page of what is
21	a five-page document what is this form, a brief descrip-
22	tion?
23	A Interrogation and Advice of Rights Form.
24	Q. Is this the same form you referred to as

contained in Government's Exhibit 2 in evidence?

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1		Augustitis - direct A 23 22
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	In the upper right-hand corner of Government's
4	Exhibit 3 now	in evidence, does there appear certain hand-
5	written notat:	ions following the words, Place, Date and Time?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	What are they?
8	A	Place is New York, New York; the Date, 7/27/74;
9	the Time, 10:	05 p.m
10	Q	What is the significance of the time, 10:05
11	p.m.?	
12	A	This would be the time that I again advised
13	Mr. Rivers of	
14	Q	Following your advice of Mr. Rivers of his right
15	at approximat	cely 10:05 p.m. did there come a time when a
16	certain signa	ature was placed on the front of Government's
17	Exhibit 3 in	evidence in your presence?
18	Α	Yes.
19	Q	I indicate a particular signature here.
20		Do you recognize it?
21	A	Yes, that's Virgil P. Rivers, Jr.'s signature,
22	7/27/74.	
23	O	WAs that signed in your presence?
24	Α	Yes.
25	Q.	Would it be fair to say that the following

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wrote it out?

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Yes.

Yes.

Q Did there come a time when he affixed his signature on a portion of it following his reading through 1t?

Yes.

Q I point to the last page, in other words, the fifth page of Government's Exhibit 3 in evidence and I ask you if you see a signature there?

A Yes, Virgil P. Rivers, Jr..

1	Augustitis - direct A 26 25
2	Q Is there a date following that?
3	A Yes.
4	Q This is witnessed by yourself and Agent Mitchell
5	is that correct?
6	A Yes.
7	Q I show you the upper left-hand corner of page
8	5.
9	Do you see a handwritten notation there?
10	A Yes. It says, VPR.
11	Q Was that placed in your presence on that page?
12	A Yes, by Mr. Rivers.
13	Q And those are the initials of Virgil P. Rivers,
14	Jr.?
15	A Yes.
16	Q I indicate the upper left-hand corner of page
17	4; are there initials there as well?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And the lower right-hand corner?
20	
21	Q Upper left-hand corner of page 3 and the lower
22	right-hand corner, initials appear there as well?
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25	page 2, and the lower right-hand corner of page 2 and the

Yes.

initials appear there as well?

Q Would you please read for the record what the signed statement that was provided to you by Mr. Rivers says?

A It says, "I, Virgil P. Rivers, Jr., furnish the following free and voluntary statement to William J. Augustitis and P. F. Mitchell, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the FBI.

"I have been advised that I am being questioned concerning the July 15, 1974 robbery of the First National City Bank, 8115 Flatlands Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

"No threats or promises have been made to me to furnish this statement.

"I was born November 29, 1947, in New York, New York and have graduated from high school.

"I can read and write the English language.

"On July 15, 1974, I drove a yellow taxicab belonging to the H.E.W. Cab Corporation, to the First National City Bank, 8115 Flatlands Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

"I parked the cab near the bank and entered the bank with another person in order to rob it.

"I carried a sawed-off .22 calibre rifle and as
I entered the bank I told the customers that it was a

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stickup and they were to face the teller's counter.

"I told the tllers to face the back wall of the bank and for all to keep their hands where I could see them.

Augustitis - direct

"After approximately four minutes, in the bank I called time and left the bank.

"After I left the bank I drove the car to the Ft. Greene Projects, Brooklyn, New York, where I discarded the clothes I was wearing and the money of the robbery was split up.

"My part of the loot was approximately \$1500.

"I think took the cab back to garage at 341 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, New York, turned in my money for for driving the taxi the previous night and left.

"I have since spent my share of the loot for my heroin habit. The .22 calibre sawed-off rifle I cut up and put it in a plastic bag and through it in the East River from the Manhattan Bridge.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two other pages and it is true and correct and have initialled each page and signed my name below."

Following that last word "below," is there a signature where I am pointing (indicating)?

Yes. Virgil P. Rivers, Jr..

And a date? Q

#### Augustitis - direct

"On July 15, 1974, Terrence Copeland and I robbed the First National City Bank, 8115 Flatlands

Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

"On the morning of the robbery we drove to the bank in a yellow taxicab belonging to the H.E.W.

Cab Corporation for whom I worked.

"I parked the taxi near the bank and we entered the bank.

"I carried a sawed-off .22 calibre rifle and Terrance Copeland was unarmed.

"As we entered the bank I told the customers that it was a stickup and they were to face the tellers' counter.

"I told the tellers to face the back wall of the bank and for all to keep their hands where I could see them.

"I covered the customers and bank employees while Terrance Copeland vaulted the counter and cleaned out the tellers' drawers.

"After approximately four minutes in the bank,
I called time and Terrance Copeland vaulted back over
the cournter and we left the bank.

"We drove from the bank in the taxi to the Ft. Greene Projects, Brooklyn, New York, where we

Q After the signature of Mr. Rivers again it is witnessed by your signature and the signature of Agent Mitchell; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I now direct your attention to July 29 of 1974 and I ask you were you working on that day?

A Yes.

Q Did there come a time on that day when you met with the defendant Edward Terrence Copeland?

A Yes, I did.

Q As a result of meeting with him, did you prepare any notes for yourself?

A Yes.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: May this document be marked for identification, your Honor.

THE CLERK: Document marked for identification as Government's Exhibit 4.

(So marked.)

BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:

I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 4 for identification and ask you if you can identify it?

A Yes, I can.

This is the Arrest and Interview Log of

Yes, sir.

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they are taking me to the Federal Building shortly.

I informed them that I was sick at the time from the habit. "So, well, just hold on." They then transported

me to the FBI building.

Down on the way there, when we reached Manhattan, they asked me did I want something to eat, and at this time I really can't say if I said yes or no. They stopped. We bought some food, came out, got in the car.

- Q Did you eat anything at that time?
- A No, I did not, I was too sick to eat anything.
- Q And then what happened?
- A We went down to the FBI building, they took me in a room, took handcuffs off of me, and --
  - Q Who was in the room with you?
  - A Just two FBI men.

They asked me about the bank robbery from the Precinct to the FBI building.

- Q Did you answer any of the questions?
- A No, I didn't, not in the car, I didn't make no statement. I believe I said something about, "I don't have an attorney, so I would like an attorney," at which time there was nothing else was said to me.

When we got into the FBI building, they put me into the room and took the cuffs off me. They started to ques-

tion me about the bank robbery again. Then I can't remember exactly why, but one said to me, "Well, let's wait a minute, let's eat" --

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I am sorry?

THE COURT: I didn't get that, let's what?

THE WITNESS: "Let's eat."

THE COURT: Eat?

THE WITNESS: Right.

## BY MS. MOSKOWITZ:

One of them said that?

A Yes.

Q To the other one?

A Well, I guess he was making a general statement, because the three of us were in the room.

it, the hamburger, and I believe it was a coke in front of me, at which time I told them I can't eat, my stomach wouldn't be able to hold the food, at the time I was very ill, withdrawing.

They as:

They questioned me about the bank robbery, questioned me for a couple of hours, at which time I did make it known that I was in withdrawal from drugs, and was getting very ill, and you can see physical conditions, you know, of being withdrawn at the time.

## Rivers - direct

Q What was happening to your body?

A I had hot and cold spells, I was perspiring,
I was having the cramps in my back and my stomach was drawn
on me.

That's about it.

Q And continue, what happened then?

A Well, they were questioning me about the bank robbery, they were asking me what I did with my share of the money, where was I on that day.

Q Did there come a time when they presented you with a statement that was written?

or less being written up as they were questioning me, you know, it was like asking me questions as to the statement, Your name Virgil Rivers? Yes. And they would write at the same time, he was writing the statement out, and like I was getting very sick at the time. He started telling me, you know, what had occurred, you know, about the bank robbery, how it occurred, things, at the same time he was writing this down, and I made it known I was sick, you know.

Q Did they say anything to you, or did they -- Did
Agent Augustitis say anything to you about feeling sick? Did
you ask him for something to make you better?

A I did comment, would I receive medication where

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I was going to be held for the evening, or the duration of the time I was in custody, I was informed that I would receive medication right now, nothing happened, so it got pretty late, and the statement was like written up, filled out, you know, it was like there in front of me, and it was pussing papers in front of me, you know, I was getting real sick, you know, and they kept telling me, Just sign there, you know, so like I asked, you know, like it was, what is going to happen to me, you know, I'm getting real sick, will anything be done to take care of my habit.

Just, You just sign the statement, you know, and we'll take care of you.

Q Did you sign?

A At that time, yes, because I was, you know, in a very bad way with my withdrawal.

I'd confess to killing the President at that time.

Q Do you recall anybody telling you that you didn't have to sign anything?

It was like the book said, at the time, you know, I can't specifically, you know, you know, specific things were being said to me, you know, or take specific parts of the conversation, you know, there was a lot of things being shot at me at the time, like my mind wasn't on it, my mind was on get-

look at your own signature. Does that signature appear to you

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that were shown to Mr. Nierenberg were highly prejudicial in themselves.

All the five other people that were shown to him were clearly darkened. They were older than Mr. Rivers, they all had round heavy-set faces. His was the only narrow face and the shape of the face clearly is important, because Mr. Nierenberg himself said that he felt that the bank robber had a thinner face.

Purthermore, I think three of those people
had very heavy mustaches and at the most, the
photographs of Virgil Rivers showed a faint trace of
a shadow on his upper lip. The five people were so
different from Mr. Rivers, that it was highly
prejudicial, and I think it would be a violation of
due process for this man to come to court and make
an in-court identification. I think it should be
suppressed for another reason. This identification was
made prior to the arrest of Mr. Rivers and this
identification was made in July.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Rivers was arrested, and at that time, I think it was encumbant for the United States Attorney to put Mr. Rivers in a lineup, or at least, to have advised counsel -- which at that time was not myself, but another lawyer. I believe he

should have advised counsel that there was an identification and there was no lineup, and at least give counsel the option of requesting a lineup, because we have a situation of Mr. Nierenberg saying from this photograph, that he felt this photograph closely resembled Mr. Rivers.

Now, almost a year later, Mr. Nierenberg is going to come to court, he is going to take the stand, and we are going to have what is the worst possible kind of showup. He is going to see this defendant seated right here, having never seen him in the flesh, never seen him in a lineup, and he is going to be asked to see if he recognizes that man. To put him in a lineup now would be ridiculous, because it is a year later. The proper thing to have done was to have put him in a lineup in July of last year, and I believe it was a grave error and a calculated error on the part of the United States Attorney's office, and I believe your Honor should not let this kind of prejudice go by.

We should not let this man now take the stand, point out this man, and not give him any right to appear in a lineup to have a proper kind of identification.

I do not think your Honor should let this go

unnoticed, and I do not think your Honor should let the office of the United States Attorney get away with this. I believe that it would be proper to suppress this identification and not allow this man to come to court and make what is essentially the worst kind of a showup.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Your Honor, with respect to the allegations of a calculated attempt to deprive Mr. Rivers of his rights, I will respond with what the Supreme Court has required to be afforded a defendant.

In United STates against Wade, the seminal case in the area of lineup identification, the Supreme Court said -- as this Court well knows -- that a lineup is required only after a man is in custody and an identification attempt is going to be made. If it is not necessary in the opinion of the prosecutor, in the discretion of the prosecutor, to make such an identification attempt, there is no requirement that a lineup be had.

In any event, the case directly on point with respect to the facts in this case -- as the Court well knows -- is United STates against Simmons, which requires that if a photographic spread be shown to a potention identifying witness, that they be shown

in such a manner as not to suggest to the witness who, if anyone, in the spread, shall be the one who the investigating agent wishes the witness to pick out.

Further, that the showing be done in such a way

-- and I think I am quoting directly here -- not to

be inherently suspect or subject to suggestion.

I believe the record stands clear on that as to whether the manner in which the photographs were shown were suggestive or not. I now hand up to the Court the photographs, exhibits 7A through 7F, which require no further arguments from me. They speak for themselves.

whether a man is heavy-faced, light-faced, dark-skinned, light-skinned, these matters we give to the Court to determine whether this photographic spread was appropriate and under the rules, in the spirit of Simmons.

THE COURT: The Court, after listening to the testimony and likewise reviewing the photographs that were submitted for the purpose of making an identification, finds that the photographs do not violate any of the rules, nor are they so implicitly suggestive so that the Court would, of necessity have to deny their admission as an in-court identification.

The Court finds that being so, they are not

suggestive, impermissibly or otherwise, and denies the application.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: May I be heard on one further point?

I understand that your Honor is going to allow Mr. Nierenberg to state that he looked at these pictures and said that the photographs of Virgil Rivers looked like the man.

I would ask your Honor not to allow Mr. Levin-Epstein to ask Mr. Nierenberg whether this is the man, because he has never seen Mr. Rivers in the flesh.

"Do you see the man in this courtroom?" Without looking at these pictures. If he wants to do that, that is all right. I do not have a right to restrict him under those circumstances.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: Then may we have a showup? He has never seen this man in the flesh.

THE COURT: The fact that he never has seen him is not a limitation. You say he has never seem him? He identified a picture because he did see a person that resembled a picture. That is what the agent said with reference to Mr. Nierenberg's identification and the reason why they selected the picture of Mr. Rivers, because he had seen him in the flesh and he

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could identify him from a photograph.

I will not accept the argument.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: The Government is ready to select a jury.

> THE COURT: Ready to select a jury? Bring them up.

Are there any special questions, before I bring the jury up, that you would like the Court to ask?

MR. CORBETT: Before we get to that, Judge, I have a motion under United STates against Luck on behalf of Mr. Copeland.

Mr. Copeland has a certain criminal record, and when he takes the stand, of course, I feel it would be highly prejudicial if any of those matters were brought out.

THE COURT: First of all, in point of time, does it go back more than five years?

Secondly, in point of similarity, what does it show?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Actually, I believe the new rules provide for 10 years, that is as to a witness. As to a defendant, it is a matter of discretion as to whether it is probative or prejudicial.

THE COURT: No question about that.

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MR. CORBETT: Do you have a copy of this so we may give one to the Judge? It is hard to do this orally.

THE COURT: Can't you agree?

MR. CORBETT: I have not been able to agree with Mr. Levin-Epstein on anything.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: We agree on almost everything.

MR. CORBETT: Except when we step into a courtroom.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I seem to have only one copy of the rap sheet.

THE COURT: I will listen to you. Go ahead.

MR. CORBETT: The first one was an arrest on June 5, 1970.

THE COURT: For what was that?

MR. CORBETT: For orand larceny, section 155.30 of the New York STate penal law, Grand Larceny in the Third Degree.

THE COURT: What was the disposition?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I do not have a disposition for that.

MR. CORBETT: Apparently a bench warrant was issued and nothing else happened.

Mr. Copeland, you were not convicted on that?

DEFENDANT COPELAND: No.

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MR. CORBETT: So we have no problem there.

He is the one that would know, Judge.

On July 29th, 1970, he was arrested for a class A misdemeanor of jostling. He pleaded to a class B misdemeanor. I have a notation of 50 days; is that correct?

DEFENDANT COPELAND: Right.

MR. CORBETT: I do not think that is a serious offense. For the grace of God, I might jostle Mr. Levin-Epstein, here.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: That is the euphemism to describe pocket-picking.

MR. CORBETT: On October 12, 1970, he has a class A misdemeanor, possession of a hypodermic.

THE COURT: If he comes in and complains about being an addict, there is nothing wrong that he was found with a hypodermic needle. He cannot be an addict with the utensils.

MR. CORBETT: If he doesn't bring up the subject --

THE COURT: I think I will reserve on that.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I was going to suggest that.
Thank you.

MR. CORBETT: On October 12th, 1971, the anniversary date of the hypodermic, we have a class

A misdemeanor for possession of stolen property and jostling. On that one it was disposed of by a class A misdemeanor, pleading to possession of stolen property, where the Court gave him 90 days.

I am now up to October 12, 1971, the anniversary of the other jostling.

THE COURT: Let me hear the rest.

MR. CORBETT: Now on December 1, 1971, he was arrested for a class B felony, robbery 1, and possession of a weapon.

Now, that was disposed of and he did time in Sing-Sing.

THE COURT: He would be able to ask that one.

DEFENDANT COPELAND: It was a class E.

THE COURT: That's a five-year maximum.

MR. CORBETT: Yes.

THE COURT: He'd be able to ask that one.

MR. CORBETT: Judge, may I most respectfully call the Court's attention to United States against Sanderval?

THE COURT: That does not apply to us.

MR. CORBETT: Still there is a statement there by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, which is a very learned Court --

THE COURT: No question about that. All of

my friends are there.

MR. CORBETT: They point out the grave injustice of introducing similar offenses and they specifically point out --

THE COURT: This is not a similar offense.

Larceny of a bank and robbery of a bank is different from the robbery of an individual.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: The Government does not propose to offer the prior acts that underlie the 1971 conviction as a prior similar act.

THE COURT: I understand that.

(continued next page.)

;pc :ake lam/3 MR. CORBETT: I am thinking of cross examination.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Under the doctrine of liberal cross examination of a defendant taking the stand with a prior conviction in a similar type offense, I believe the Government should be allowed to inquire.

THE COURT: Yes, has the right to ask him.

MR. CORBETT: On April 13, 1974 -- that hasn't been disposed of, a class A misdemeanor, possession of a hypodermic.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: My records indicate, as to the April 13th, 1974 date, for the possession of the hypodermic instrument, where Mr. Corbett has indicated that the matter has not yet been disposed of, as a result of that arrest, Mr. Copeland's parole from the previous conviction was revoked and a bench warrant ordered.

MR. CORBETT: But he was never convicted on that. He may have been discharged with the thanks of the Court on April 13th.

THE COURT: Did he ever receive any one of those unconditionals?

MR. CORBETT: That was never disposed of.

DEFENDANT COPELAND: No.

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of by a revocation of parole. That would be a conviction.

MR. CORBETT: On April 13th, 1974 he was arrested for a class A misdemeanor, under the law of the State of New York, possession of a hypodermic.

As result of that arrest his parole from the previous thing was revoked. This is not a conviction on this.

THE COURT: No.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I will not inquire into that matter.

MR. CORBETT: We only have one other charge pending, which there hasn't been a conviction on, and that is a robbery 1 charge, a class B felony.

THE COURT: No conviction?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I will inform the Court that an indictment has been filed in the Supreme Court of Kings County as of January 13th of 1975, charging Mr. Rivers and Mr. Copeland, as co-defendants, in a armed robbery indictment, two counts of unarmed robbery, two counts of Grand Larceny, and one count of possession of a firearm.

I can inform the Court that during the course of the robbery a homicide occurred. If either of the defendants take the stand, the Government should have

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the right to inquire as to the facts of that case.

THE COURT: I will reserve decision at this point as on the prior similar acts.

MR. CORBETT: I am his counsel on that. I have not even tried the case.

THE COURT: This is a little different. One was being charged, and the other was not being charged. The prejudice might be so heavy that it would affect the right of the other defendants. That is not the case here. I would say it is admissible. I would reserve on it, however, but my opinion is that it is admissible.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Even though the Government takes the position it is a subsequent similar act, it would be admissible. My own feeling is that if a defendant is on the stand, any act --

THE COURT: Any act as to his character -MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Exactly.

MR. CORBETT: Your Honor has reserved on some of these, then?

THE COURT: I have reserved on the hypodermic needle and likewise on the robbery one.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: The pending robbery.

MR. CORBETT: But the June 6, 1970 Grand

Larceny in the Third Degree, that is out, I assume?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Very well.

MR. CORBETT: On July 28, 1970, the class A misdemeanor for jostling, that is out too?

THE COURT: Those two are out.

MR. CORBETT: I just want to make sure.

You reserved on the next class A misdemeanor, possession of a hypodermic?

THE COURT: Only in the event he takes the witness stand, I will make a determination as to that.

MR. CORBETT: The next one, the class A misdemeanor, possession of stolen property and jostling, I would assume that is out, too?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Your Honor indicated that that was appropriate.

THE COURT: That is appropriate. It goes to the heart of the situation.

MR. CORBETT: Then your Honor is allowing in the one from December 1, 1971 for which he did three years?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CORBETT: As to the April 13th, 1974

possession of a hypodermic, I have that that is out?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I indicated that I would

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not go into that, but as to the pending matter, the Court has reserved decision.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: As to any questions that the Government might have on voir dire, the Government would trust the discretion of the Court, having selected juries previously.

THE COURT: If you think I missed anything, just let me know on the side. Do not stand up and say, "Would you ask?"

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: I did not make a Luck motion, because it was my understanding that Mr. Rivers had no prior criminal record. I would like to inquire whether Mr. Levin-Epstein has any other knowledge.

Secondly, I would like to inquire -- I understand from listening to argument of Mr. Corbett, that Mr. Epstein intends to introduce evidence of not a prior criminal conviction, but an alleged prior criminal act?

I must make a Luck motion in that regard.

MR. IEVIN-EPSTEIN: The Government is aware of three prior arrests that are attributed to Mr. Rivers. None of those -- we have any knowledge of a conviction. The Government would not be proving any of that on its case in chief.

As to the pending matter in the Supreme Court, the Government would reserve the right to inquire into such matters should the defendant elect to take the stand.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: Do I understand you correctly that you are not going to inquire about the three arrests that did not result in a conviction?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Not on the Government's case in chief.

THE COURT: Not on his direct case.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: And if he takes the stand, you will inquire as to those?

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I think that is a matter we will have to make a determination on at the time.

I will approach the side bar and ask the Court before I ask any questions.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: With respect to the pending case with Copeland and Rivers, I am joining in Mr. Corbett's motion to exclude that matter. It puts this defendant in the most difficult of situations. He is forced then, to testify on a pending case and he is forced to put himself into a position where if he says something on the record, that may be used against him in that case.

THE COURT: That is what happens when a

defendant takes the stand as a witness in his own behalf, he becomes subject to the cross examination of counsel as with any other witness. He is subject to the irregularities in his life that may affect his case. That is for the defendant and his attorney to weigh. We can protect him, but we can't protect him from everything.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: The fact that he and

Copeland are together in a case in the STate Court and

are now together in this case here, presents a

highly prejudicial situation.

that is said in a courtroom, no matter where it is as to one defendant or another, is always prejudicial.

It is prejudicial to the extent that it may lead to a conviction. I don't buy that at all. Of course it is prejudicial, but the question of prejudice is outweighed by its probative value. It doesn't have to be a single rule. When they mention his name in conjunction with doing something wrong, it is prejudicial, but it may be admissible.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I think it is clear in this case, in light of count 3 of the indictment which charges a conspiracy, the contact and communication between the two defendants here or elsewhere would be

relevant to show knowledge of each other's

existence and a criminal agreement. I believe that

is relevant and of course, the Government recognizes

the Fifth Amendment privilege that any defendant has

to refuse to testify on the basis that it may incriminate

him here or elsewhere.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I would ask the Court to inquire of counsel, if a defendant is going to be placed on the witness stand, whether he is going to plead the Fifth Amendment as to questions propounded to him, that he then not be permitted to testify.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: I will not make a comment
upon that at this time, because in view of your
Honor's decision, I am forced to look into the question
much more deeply, as to whether I will call Mr. Rivers
as a witness.

I had fully intended to do so. Now I believe if the United States Attorney is permitted to cross examine on that point, that he has a pending case with Copeland, that it would be so prejudicial as to prevent the jury from listening to this case with an open mind.

THE COURT: The circuit rule is quite clear.

It doesn't make any difference where the examination involves a pending case or a pending indictment.

Merely because a person was indicted, the indictment is not the probative aspect of admission.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ: I understand that. I think each case has to be looked at individually.

THE COURT: I am looking at his case individually. I am looking at this case as I see it.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: It occurred to me that my remarks might have been misconstrued. I did not mean that if the defendant was going to take the Pifth Amendment as to certain matters, but not the Fifth Amendment as to all matters, that if he is going to take the stand and testify as to certain matters relative to this case, the Government has no objection to his testifying on that basis. He could then take the Fifth Amendment as to any questions about a pending matter elsewhere. That is not my concern. My concern is with a witness taking the standi and taking the Fifth Amendment to every question propounded to him.

THE COURT: He has a right to take the stand in his own behalf. If there is any matter which he thinks may incriminate him or affect some judgment or pending proceeding in another court, he has a right not to testify.

MR. LEV. '-EPSTEIN: Exactly.

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A Right.

Q After you saw these two men, these negro males in the cab, the HEW cab, what did you do then, if anything?

A I went into the bank.

Q In order to conduct your business?

A Right.

Q Where did you go in the bank?

A I waited on line.

Q How long were you waiting on line to do your

business?

A Maybe five minutes.

Q What happened then, sir?

A The bank was robbed.

Q Specifically, can you tell this jury, to the best of your recollection, what happened that morning of July 15th?

Two men came into the bank, one stood in the middle of the bank floor and the other one jumped over the tellers' window.

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Now, once again, for Mr. Corbett's benefit, which one of the men was carrying a gun?

A The one who stood in the middle of the bank floor.

Q What did the other man do after the man with the qun went to the middle of the bank floor?

- A He jumped over the teller's window.
- Q Did you observe this?
- A Yes.

Q Approximately how far would you say you were from the man that carried the gun and stood in the middle of the floor?

- A Ten to fifteen feet.
- Q Could you see his face, sir?
- A No.
- Q Why not?
- A It was covered.
- Q With what? Do you know?

A I don't recall. I know there was something covering him.

- Q Do you know what race the man with the gun was?
- A Negro.
- Q How do you know that, sir?
- A Well, all of his face wasn't covered.

4 1		Nierenberg - direct 192
2	A	Then he asked where the rest of the money was.
3	Q	Can you tell the jury, please, if you know, of
4	whom he was a	ddressing those remarks, "Where is the rest of
5	the money, o	
6	A	To the teller.
7	Q	I am sorry.
8	A	To the teller.
9	Q	Do you know that teller?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	How long prior to July 15th of 1974 had you been
12	banking at th	e First National City Bank?
13	A	Since it was Since the branch opened.
14	Q	Approximately how long was that, sir?
15	A	I don't recall.
16	Q	Well, is it about a year?
17	A	No. The branch wasn't open that long.
18	Q	Okay. Had you dealt with that particular teller
19	before?	
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Do you know her name?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Would you tell the jury, please, what her name is?
24	λ	Her first name is Gail. I don't remember her
25	last name.	

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THE COURT: When you were asked that, did you

then select one?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: Did you take that one and do something with it?

THE WITNESS: I initialed it. I initialed all of them.

THE COURT: Now, I ask you to pick up that photograph, and look at the back of it. Is that the one -Is that the one you initialed?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: All right, mark it in evidence.

THE CLERK: Government Exhibit 1-F, previously

marked for identification, marked in evidence.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Thank you.

Your Honor, may I pass the photograph among the jury?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Mr. Foreman, pass it around.

THE FOREMAN: Thank you.

O Mr. Nierenberg, based upon your independent recollection of the man in the taxicab, and of the circumstances and events of that day, can you look around this courtroom and

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you do that, sir?

You will have to speak up.

Right over here.

THE COURT: All right. Identify him. What is he wearing? What does he look like?

THE WITNESS: Green jacket. Hair is very short.

Are you -- There are four people sitting at that table. Which of the four people are you pointing to?

point out, if you can, the man that you saw on that date? Can

The one over to the left.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: May the record indicate the defendant Virgil Rivers, Jr.?

THE COURT: Please rise, Mr. Rivers.

MR. RIVERS: Yes.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Your Honor, I have no further questions of Mr. Nierenberg.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

## BY MS. MOSKOWITZ:

Mr. Nierenberg, this incident took place almost one year ago; is that correct?

Correct.

And some time shortly after the incident you were shown several pictures, including the picture that is now in

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you"?

you not?

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THE COURT: Do not take the stand though,
Mr. Levin-Epstein.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Your Honor, I do not know anything about the case myself.

## BY MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN:

In the car in your traveling from the 112th Precinct with Mr. Rivers to the FBI building, did he say, "Stop the car. I have got to make a call"?

A No, sir.

Q Did he say, "Stop the car. I have got to see my lawyer"?

A No, sir.

Ω Did he say, "Stop the car. I can't talk to

A No, sir.

Q Did he say anything like that at all?

A No, sir.

Q Did you say to him, "Mr. Rivers, you have got to stop to talk to your lawyer"?

A No, sir.

Q But you advised of his right to a lawyer, did

A Yes, sir.

Q How many times?

## Augustitis-redirect

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Three times.

bec's see, Government's Exhibit 6 in Evidence, that is one advice of rights, is it not?

> Yes, sir. A

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Signed by Mr. Rivers?

Yes, sir. A

And Government's Exhibit 7 in Evidence, that's Q another advice of rights signed by Mr. Rivers, right?

Yes, sir.

And again Government's Exhibit 7, there is a third advice of rights signed by Mr. Rivers? Right?

Yes, sir.

Government's Exhib it 7 again, there is a fourth advice of rights that Mr. Rivers signed, is that right?

Yes, sir.

You also testified, did you not, that you orally advised him of his rights, is that right?

Yes, sir.

MR. CORBETT: I wish at this time you wouldn't lead. I will join in that objection. Now, if he wants to take the stand --

THE COURT: Did you give him advice of rights orally.

Did you give him his advice of rights at each of Q

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1	Augustitis-redirect A 76 380
2	these times that I mentioned?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And did he acknowledge in a manner of some sort
5	each time?
6	A Yes, sir.
7	Q Did there come a time when he acknowledged
8	advice of rights in writing on any of these occasions?
9	A Yes, sir.
10	Q How many times did he acknowledge his advice
11	of rights in writing?
12	A The interrogation advice of rights form twice.
13	Q That is where the rights appear?
14	A Yes, sir.
15	Q Go on.
16	MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Let me rephrase the ques-
17	tion.
18	Q Did he also sign those two statements in your
19	presence?
20	η Yes, sir.
21	You advised him orally of his rights as well?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q Did he acknowledge his advice of rights orally
24	A Yes, sir.
25	Q How did he do that?

## Augustitis-redirect

2 A Stated that he understood his rights.

Q Now, Miss Moskowitz has made quite a point of the fact --

MISS MOSKOWITZ: Objection.

MR. CORBETT: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained. No comment.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I withdraw that.

- Q You were asked on cross-examination whether in Government's Exhibit 7 in Evidence the writing was in your handwriting, is that right?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q You said it was?
  - A Yes, sir.
- I am paraphrasing now, your Honor because I do not recall exactly the words -- but if I am wrong I am sure counsel will correct me, you were asked and did Virgil Rivers use the words, "I have been advised that I am being questioned concerning July 15..." et cetera. You were asked whether those were his words and you said no. Right? Is that correct?
  - A Yes, I believe so, yes.
- Q So there is no question but that you wrote this down?

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THE COURT: He has admitted it. I do not see why you are questioning him about it.

MR. CORBETT: I object to this.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: I am developing something, your Honor.

MISS MOSKOWITZ: I do not think it is proper redirect. I didn't question him about that. In fact, I think I brought out that he wrote that.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: That's exactly my point.

And after you wrote it, Agent Augustitis, did someone sign it?

> Yes. A

Who signed it? 0

Virgil P. Rivers, Jr. A

Someone signed their name as a witness? Q

Yes, sir. A

By whom?

Myself.

There is initials on the corners of these pages, are there not --

> THE COURT: We have gone through all that with this witness.

> MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN: Yes, I think you are right, your Honor.

# AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF KINGS EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss:

EVELYN COHEN , bein	ng duly sworn, says that on the 17th					
day ofOctober, 1975_, I deposited in Mail Chute Drop for mailing in the						
U.S. Courthouse, Cadman Plaza East, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and						
State of New York, a Government's Appendix						
of which the annexed is a true copy, contained in a securely enclosed postpaid wrapper						
directed to the person hereinafter named, at the place and address stated below:						
Ruth E. Moskowitz, Esq. 225 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10007	66 Court Street					
Sworn to before me this 17th day of Oct. 1975  Marcha Sharf	Ruelyn Collen					